

10760. Also, petition of the Old Glory Club of Flatbush (Inc.), opposing House bill 14467, which prevents deportation of aliens if they can establish fear of bodily harm because of religious or political persecution if returned to their native country, and allowing citizenship to these aliens; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10761. Also, petition of the Old Glory Post, No. 48, of the American Legion of Kings County, opposing any curtailment of the naval establishment, and urging appropriations for weekly drills of the Fleet Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10762. By Mr. KLEBERG: Petition submitted by J. E. Howze et al., including resolutions passed by Nueces County farmers and business men as members of Farmers-Taxpayers Protective Association of Texas, urging immediate relief in the form of legislation by Congress to bring about a reduction in interest rates on farm loans, reduction of principal, and other measures designed to afford permanent relief for those engaged in basic industry of agriculture; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10763. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of J. E. Dobson and 86 other citizens of the State of Kansas, requesting legislation for direct loans by the Government to property owners, for a refinancing program for the present indebtedness of real property, and for the establishment of rates of interest and retirement of principal on these loans at the rate of 1½ per cent annually; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10764. By Mr. LARRABEE: Petition of Harrison Spencer, patent attorney, of Indianapolis, Ind., urging revision of patent fees; to the Committee on Patents.

10765. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing the enactment of House bill 14077; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

10766. Also, petition of the city of Schenectady, N. Y., urging the issuance of a special series of 3-cent stamps to commemorate the memory of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a hero of the Revolutionary War; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

10767. By Mr. McFADDEN: Petition of J. W. Learn, Harry Secules, P. L. Crawford, and Glen A. Taylor, representing the Sullivan County Pomona Grange, No. 62, of Dushore, Pa., against any move to abolish the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10768. By Mr. PERSON: Petition of the Council of the City of Dearborn, Mich., recommending that the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to issue a special series of postage stamps, commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization and appointment of Thaddeus Kosciuszko as brigadier general of the Continental Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10769. By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of R. T. Ross and 22 other citizens of Palmyra, Ill.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10770. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y., opposing the passage of House bill 14077, introduced by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington; to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

10771. By Mr. SUTPHIN: Petition praying that consideration be given toward curbing the enforcement of law requiring a tax on municipal waterworks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10772. By Mr. WATSON: Petition with 158 signatures from citizens of Allentown, and members of the Unemployed Citizen's League of Allentown, Pa., urging relief of unfortunate and unemployed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10773. By Mr. WITHROW: Memorial of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, memorializing Congress to enact House Joint Resolution 105, commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization as an American citizen in 1783 and appointment as brevet brigadier general of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a hero of the Revolutionary War, by issuing special series of postage

stamps in honor of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko's sesquicentennial anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10774. Also, memorial of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, favoring the passage of the bill (H. R. 12145) to permit municipalities to control canvassers and other transient merchants in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1933

(Legislative day of Tuesday, February 28, 1933)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

DEATH OF SENATOR WALSH OF MONTANA

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, Senators have been greatly surprised and shocked to receive information that one of our ablest and most beloved Members has passed away. Senator WALSH of Montana served for more than 20 years in the Senate of the United States. During the period of his service he demonstrated exceptional ability and constant loyalty to duty.

I submit the following resolutions and ask for their immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 377) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, late a Senator from the State of Montana.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolution the Vice President appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL], the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. DILL], and the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH].

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate adjourn until 9.30 o'clock to-morrow, Friday, March 3.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 3, 1933, at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1933

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou who dost inhabit eternity, the Infinite One who transcends all time and space, we wait before Thee in prayer and supplication. Thou dost comprehend the pathos of human experience; speak to all hearts words of cheer, of affection, of approbation, and give sweet refreshment to every mind, soul, and body. Heavenly Father, as Thou art the God of the little child, condescend to come to us. We need Thee; let Thy Holy Spirit evermore cleanse us from all iniquity. As we pass through the sacred paths of human life may we not forget Thee and neglect the Christian law of life and service. O we need to have a vision of

the things that outlast the stars. O bless us with that spiritual music that charms away temptation, doubt, and fear, and lift our hearts to the eternal harmonies. O Father of consolations, a strange and sudden affliction has befallen our Nation and souls are bewildered. May they stay themselves upon Thee and find relief and comfort. In this troubled, shaken hour be our rod and staff. Blessed Master and Lord, hear us. O help us to bear one another's burdens. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 11242. An act to relinquish the title of the United States in and to lands in Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana; and

H. R. 12328. An act to authorize the assignment of awards entered by the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, the Tripartite Claims Commission, and the War Claims Arbitrator.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution to validate an act of the fourth special session of the Twelfth Legislature of Puerto Rico entitled "An act authorizing the Governor of Puerto Rico to guarantee repayment, in the name of the people of Puerto Rico, of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the agricultural credit corporations of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes," approved October 21, 1932; and

S. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution authorizing the enrollment of H. R. 14359 with certain changes.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14724) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 377

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, late a Senator from the State of Montana.

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourn until 9.30 a. m. Friday, the 3d instant.

The message also announced that pursuant to the foregoing resolutions the Vice President had appointed Mr. WHEELER, Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. McNARY, Mr. ASHURST, Mr. BORAH, Mr. PITTMAN, Mr. KENDRICK, Mr. SCHALL, Mr. KING, Mr. CAREY, Mr. DILL, and Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts members of the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were closed.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 176]

Abernethy	Douglas, Ariz.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ramseyer
Bacharach	Doutrich	Johnson, Wash.	Reid, Ill.
Baldrige	Drane	Kahn	Romjue
Beedy	Eaton, Colo.	Kemp	Sabath
Boland	Fishbourne	Kopp	Schuetz
Brand, Ga.	Flood	Larsen	Selvig
Brand, Ohio	Foss	Lehbach	Shreve
Buckbee	Freeman	Lewis	Sirovich
Campbell, Iowa	Fulbright	Lichtenwalner	Smith, Idaho
Campbell, Pa.	Golder	McDuffie	Steagall
Carter, Wyo.	Goldsborough	McLeod	Stevenson
Cartwright	Griffin	Maas	Strong, Kans.
Chapman	Hall, Ill.	Millard	Sullivan, N. Y.
Chase	Hardy	Montague	Sullivan, Pa.
Clancy	Hart	Mouser	Summers, Tex.
Cooke	Haugen	Nelson, Wis.	Underhill
Crall	Hawley	Niedringhaus	Vinson, Ga.
Curry	Hornor	Norton, N. J.	Williams, Tex.
Davenport	Houston	Oliver, Ala.	Wingo
Dickstein	Hull, William E.	Owen	Wolcott
Dieterich	Johnson, Ill.	Prall	Wyant
Dominick	Johnson, Okla.	Rainey	Yates

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty-seven Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. McCLINTIC of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

Mrs. ESLICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for six minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ESLICK. Mr. Speaker, not far from this Capitol Building is the statue of a man, a poet, who lived in a county in the district I represent. He wrote a very gloomy poem. In it are these words:

Life is a count of losses
Every year;
For the weak are heavier crosses
Every year.

At the present time this is a farmer's poem.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this Congress has carried many pages on the farm situation. Some of the thoughts expressed are much wiser than others, but all are from Members earnestly desiring to improve conditions of those whose work is the foundation of all industry. My great interest in this subject comes from the fact that I represent a district that is largely agricultural. My sympathy for those suffering from agriculture's misfortune is unbounded, and I keenly feel my own personal loss from the collapse of farm prices. I shall try to be brief, for in these times we should endeavor to be economical, even in our printing.

A great preacher once said that when he quit his theological school the last instruction from his old teacher contained a prayer that he would on all possible and suitable occasions speak words of comfort to God's people.

There are a few comforting words that we who represent agricultural districts may give to our people; one is that everybody now recognizes that something should be done for them without delay. They may take small comfort in this sentiment unless some relief is actually forthcoming.

I was a member of the congressional forum to discuss the enactment of relief legislation for the farmers. This forum was composed of Members of the House interested in agricultural problems. We met at night for general discussion and exchange of ideas. Growing out of these conferences, it was determined that the problems should be divided into three general classifications, namely, first, the phase dealing with general farm relief, such as the expansion of markets, the problem of curtailing production, and the general policy that farmers could follow in helping the situation by voluntary action.

The second phase was relief on emergency farm-mortgage foreclosures. Under this heading there was undertaken the formation of a plan to save homes until something could be done to improve general conditions. The forum finally concluded that a bill introduced by Congressman BUCHANAN, of Texas, was closest to the consensus of opinion of what the Government could do.

The third classification related to currency and credit problems, looking to an increase of commodity prices by cheapening the present value of the dollar to bring commodities back to a more equitable level.

Some 75 Members were divided into three groups to treat with the respective questions and report to the forum. This they did, with the result that very definite recommendations were made to the proper committees of the House embodying the conclusions they reached. I was assigned to the emergency farm-relief division, and we feel that the measure referred to above embodies the position which the Congress should adopt in the forming of legislation to be effective pending some policy that will increase commodity prices compared with the present value of the dollar.

Among those who now advocate succor to the producers of our food products are even included the makers of their machinery and steel tools who are still gouging farmers with war prices. They brazenly ask for more tariffs, so that no one can force a moratorium for their excessive costs. They are the source of much corruption in some parts of the land. The farmer can not continue to buy in a protected market and sell in a free one.

I have voted for every gesture toward farm relief. There is urgent necessity for some action to relieve the distress of the farmers and protect investors. I voted for the allotment plan, an emergency measure, known as the Jones bill. Practically every representative of the great farm organizations of this country was behind this bill. This bill as passed in the House would give the farmer 5 cents a pound for the hogs he markets in this country; 90 cents a bushel for all wheat he markets here; 12 cents a pound for his cotton; and corresponding increases in other staple crops included in the bill.

I voted for the Smith bill on February 23, which is the first plan offered which puts a premium on the reduction of acreage in the growing of cotton. Without expense to the Government it promises an absorption of the surplus that now hangs over our markets like the sword of Damocles.

No plan of relief is sound that with low prices for farm products and high prices for farm supplies plunges the farmer further in debt every year. It seems in this country that whether we call it a sales tax or by some other name, all tax is finally placed upon the man who has no monopoly of any of the necessities of life. Perhaps the first relief should be a moratorium and money loaned at a low rate of interest to take up loans made at a much higher rate.

For our immediate section of Tennessee much of the gloom has been lifted by the hope which the President elect has given us. He plans to aid in having cheap power come from the great dam at Muscle Shoals, so cheap that it may make cities of all our county towns; so cheap that they can furnish supplies to the farm at a low price and create a profitable market for its products. The people of our section should and will hold anyone to strict account for any failure to uphold the President's hand in carrying out his announced program. All hail these numberless cities of the near future. They may bring again to the farm near by that charmed life that has existed in all ages. To this life successful men have often turned when weary of their struggles in trade, in the law, or in the halls of legislation.

The primary laws of Tennessee made it impossible for me to be a Member of the next Congress. When my husband, Edward E. Eslick, died, the time for qualifying in the primary election had passed. This law gave the Democratic Party no choice as to his successor, unless they were willing to create discord and confusion in their party organization. Not having a chance to become a Member of the next Congress, I am unwilling to allow this Congress to pass without saying something on a matter that deeply affects the lives of the people I represent, as well as the entire Nation. [Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order that this day may not pass without some national recognition being given to its significance. July 4 is a day dear to the heart of every American. It brings to mind the stirring scenes and events which marked our national Declaration of Independence. On each recurring anniversary of that day we delight to laud the name of Washington and to honor the galaxy of heroes and statesmen associated with him.

Since that day our national progress has been so conspicuous that its entrancing history may have obscured somewhat an adequate appreciation of another republic which flourished on the American continent. On the 2d day of March, 1836, a little band of rugged pioneers, hailing from all points of the American compass, gathered at Washington on the Brazos in a rude, unfinished building, and under the most trying circumstances, battling against the most severe hardships, declared as Texans their independence of Mexico. These men were not Texans in the sense that they had been born within the confines of the Lone Star State. They came from all over our great American Commonwealth. But they were men of brave spirit, high purpose, and sound governmental principles. They were sturdy; they were fearless; and they rose in arms against the overwhelming forces of Mexico and won on the battlefield the freedom they craved. They established that independence at the Battle of San Jacinto on the 21st day of April, 1836. They were led in this conflict by Gen. Sam Houston, whose record, civil and military, is perhaps without parallel in the annals of American history. Upon their victory of arms and ideals they founded their infant republic.

Texas is the only State of the American Union which has been in deed and in truth a republic, the only State consequently which really has a flag commemorating its early glory. The others have their emblems and their banners, but Texas has a flag bathed in and bought by the blood of its martyred heroes. For nine years that Republic endured. Four foreign countries sent their representatives to it. The old French Embassy, constructed largely of materials imported from France, still stands in the city of Austin.

In order that you may understand that Texans and their history are in no sense provincial, may I bring it to your attention by way of example that Travis, who was in command at the Alamo, came from North Carolina. The citizens of Cincinnati manifested their interest by sending two cannons, known as the twin sisters, to aid the battling soldiers. The last President of the Republic of Texas was a Massachusetts man, and, in my judgment, was more responsible than any other for the annexation of the Republic to the American Union as a State. With that annexation, our Nation vastly enlarged its territorial domain, for Texas to-day, though stripped of some of its original lands, is larger by one-half than continental Germany, and comprises an area as great as that of the 14 smallest States of the Union. It is six times as large as all the New England States combined. If you will pardon a semipersonal reference, when my father had the honor of serving in this body he represented the old Jumbo district, composed of 97 counties.

And so to-day, inasmuch as Texas was freed from Mexican tyranny and oppression by Americans of all climes, we may delight in the glories of Lexington and Concord and also in the glamor of the Alamo and San Jacinto. It is true the fires of patriotism burned in the breasts of Washington and Anthony Wayne and Israel Putman and other illustrious men who labored with them, but the cause of freedom had worthy advocates also in the Austins and Houston and Bowie and Travis and Crockett and Lamar and the scores of others who have made resplendent the pages of Texan and American history. So this land of Texas is one in which we may all take pride. Its pioneers brought to it the culture of the East, the commercial spirit of the North, the hustle and bustle of the West, and the chivalry and hospitality of the South. There, through the natural processes of attrition, they knocked off the rough corners of their

natures and became typical and cosmopolitan American citizens.

Our Texas history has not been adequately told. It offers a fertile field for song and story. Americans of other States do not realize as they should the heritage they have in its achievement. I honor Massachusetts for the manner in which it has preserved its remarkable history. It has done so by physical tributes and appropriate ceremonies. For instance, it has made the name of Paul Revere a familiar one to us all. In song and in story his praises have been told. I would not detract in the least from that fame. The inspiration of his dashing ride in the night, summoning the farmers and villagers to the defense of their country, belongs to every liberty-loving American. But so, my friends, does the thrilling struggle at the Alamo, where every man within it sacrificed his life for the governmental principles in which he believed. It is but natural, then, that the saying has become proverbial, "Thermopylae had its messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none."

I think that perhaps the most stirring letter I have ever read is that in which, a few days before the fall of the Alamo, Travis, its commander, addressed the American people concerning his plight. The original is preserved in our State library in the capitol at Austin. It is more than worthy of repetition here, in order that you may catch a glimpse of the brave spirit of those dauntless men who attested with their lives the sincerity of their words.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] has expired.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. The memorable letter written by Travis on that occasion is as follows:

Fellow citizens and compatriots, I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Ana. I have sustained a continued bombardment for 24 hours and have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise the garrison is to be put to the sword if the fort is taken. I have answered the summons with a cannon shot and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender nor retreat. Then I call upon you, in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily, which will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible and to die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death.

[Applause.]

There every one of that little band, less than 200, perished in their own blood before the onslaught of the overpowering Mexican force. But the principles for which they died did not perish. They live and must continue to live if the free institutions of a free people shall survive and control the acts and aspirations of liberty-loving citizens.

I say our story has not been told as it should have been told. Let us not forget to-day the history of this Republic which has contributed so much to this Nation we love. And I rejoice with you that, in these days of stress and strain, it now has the distinction of lending to the service of our Government an able and patriotic and sturdy son of its soil, the honored Speaker of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

We are much given in these times to a fondness for antiques. While recuperating a few years ago up on Cape Cod, it seemed to me that every second house was an antique shop. I confess that I rather like this fad. The bed of Sam Houston is now in the governor's mansion in Austin, and it has been my pleasure on more than one occasion to sleep in it. It is quite worth while to preserve these material emblems of the greatness of the valient pioneers. But there was something about Houston far better than his bed, something in the spirit of our early heroes far greater than the furniture which beautified their homes. They embodied within themselves and exemplified in their

lives the fundamental principles of sturdy, vigorous, pioneer manhood. Their traits and talents have builded this Nation of ours. They are antiques of the highest order of value. Let us preserve and observe them in grappling with the puzzling problems which now confront us. We ought to bring those graces also into these homes of ours. We ought to bring them into every avenue and channel of business and trade. We ought to bring them into our legislative halls. Those sterling qualities founded our Nation; those sterling qualities will preserve it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the great State of Texas is planning a centennial celebration in 1936 to commemorate our glorious history of 1836—a history which should be dear to all American hearts. We hope that you will then come down and learn more of our remarkable story—not only of the circumstances of our declaration of independence, of the massacre at Goliad, of the matchless battle of the Alamo, of the wonderful victory at San Jacinto, of the American Republic that flourished for nine years in the great Southwest, but also of our fair land and its boundless resources and of the proud people within its borders who trace their lineage to every section of America.

If there is any State which is not provincial, if there is any State which is thoroughly American, if there is any State which combines the fine qualities of the citizenry of every section of our country, it is this Lone Star State of ours. I felt that this day should not pass without an endeavor to stimulate your interest and your research in order that you may hear and know that from whatever part of the country you may hail, this Republic of Texas, this State of Texas, is your Republic and your State in its history and in its accomplishments, a tribute to American genius. [Applause.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1934

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 14724) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14724) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 2.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "(none of which shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by more than eight nonflying officers or observers, to be selected by the Secretary of the Navy)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: ", but nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the voluntary employment in any such capacity of a retired enlisted man or a transferred member of the Fleet Naval

Reserve without additional expense to the Government"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert: "\$744,794"; and the Senate agree to the same.

W. A. AYRES,
W. B. OLIVER,
BURTON L. FRENCH,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the part of the House.

SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE,
FREDERICK HALE,
HENRY W. KEYES,
CARTER GLASS,
E. S. BROUSSARD,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14724) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

On Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, relating to the appropriation for "pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel": Restores the limitation proposed by the House upon the number of nonflying officers or observers who may draw increased pay for making aerial flights, amended by excluding the restriction upon the grade of such officers; restores the language of the House provision with respect to the employment of enlisted men or civilians as household servants in the residences or quarters of officers on shore, amended to except such employment voluntarily, without additional expense to the Government, of retired enlisted men and transferred members of the Fleet Naval Reserve, and provides a limitation of \$744,794 upon expenditures for travel by officers, midshipmen, and nurses, instead of \$593,479, as proposed by the House, and \$895,499, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 5: Provides a limitation of \$35,000 upon expenditures for transportation of dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$26,250, as proposed by the House.

W. A. AYRES,
W. B. OLIVER,
BURTON L. FRENCH,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTEN].

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire merely to make an announcement that I think is of importance to every congressional district of the United States. I have not talked with the Navy Department about it, and I do not know anyone connected with either of the big broadcasting stations, in consequence of which I have not talked to anybody connected with the Navy Department or the broadcasting associations, but day before yesterday the Secretary of the Navy issued an order to prevent the broadcasting of national music by the Navy Band and the United States Marine Band. The War Department has not taken this step, so that the Army Band will still broadcast.

These three musical organizations broadcast 14 programs of music per week on national hook-ups that extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Six of their programs are in the forenoon, six are in the afternoon, and two are at nighttime.

The daily programs may be heard in every home in the United States where a receiving set is established, and they

are the delight of school children, unfortunate inmates of detention asylums, the bed-ridden in hospitals, hotels, and clubs. In fact, these programs are actually looked forward to by millions of people throughout the United States because of the character of music they include.

Of course, the Star-Spangled Banner concludes the program and patriotic music as well as the finest symphonic themes are always a part of every program.

The Dixie program, which goes into the South, is one of the Marine Band's most popular hours, and millions of youngsters throughout the United States are as familiar with the names of the band leaders of these three musical organizations as they are with such names as Will Rogers, Harold Lloyd, Al Jolson, and Eddie Cantor.

These morning and afternoon concerts are nothing more nor less for our military bands than very, very intensive practice hours, each musician realizing that he has an audience of a million or more and that the reputation of his pet band is at stake. This form of practice is much more valuable to the band itself than a mere hour's practice in the marine or Navy barracks, or in the Washington Navy Yard, playing to no one but themselves.

It is a great incentive to the band leader who undoubtedly hears from thousands who have enjoyed his music, and I am at a loss to understand why my good friend, Charlie Adams, would in the very last days of his executive position issue an order which would take from the people of the country these musical programs for which they are paying through indirect taxation.

I have learned to know and to love Secretary Adams as a very, very dear friend of great executive ability and of undaunted courage. He is one of the few Cabinet officers in the Hoover administration who stands out like a great headlight during these dark and trying days. He has been a great Secretary of the Navy and is loved by his officers and men alike.

I am quite satisfied that labor organizations have thrown no fear into his heart, because he is fearless so long as he believes that he is right.

The discontinuance of Navy and Marine Band broadcasting will mean the discontinuance of these musical programs completely, because neither the Radio Corporation nor the associations of musicians throughout the country will contribute this service or pay for it.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is needless for me to tell the House that no money has been made out of these programs which have been contributed by the Government in the interest of our people. The time on the air has been contributed by the respective broadcasting associations. If charged for, at anything like the usual rate, the broadcasting companies would undoubtedly collect millions of dollars per annum. The entire enterprise of broadcasting these musical programs, if considered from either viewpoint, is one of fine public service and I am sorry that Secretary Adams should have issued this order which means so much to the public at large.

These broadcasting time vacancies will not be filled in by union musicians or by any organized musical associations. The musical numbers will be replaced by a funny talk, by a talk on cooking or foodstuffs, by commercial advertising, or in some other way which will in no sense be national and from which there can be no general benefit.

The principal loser will be the public, and of course the bands themselves will lose this intensive practice hour which has made them what they are. They will continue to play for Washington and nobody else. That is the sad part of it all, and I for one am sorry for those in my district who will miss these musical programs, and who from now on will have to listen to some canned music or some other program of vastly inferior character. It is all too ridiculous that these national bands, which cost the taxpayers in the neighborhood of a million dollars a year, can not be heard outside of the District of Columbia because some one or some organization objects, and that some one will reap no benefits therefrom.

The historic Marine Band is as old as the Government itself. It has often been referred to as "the national band" or the "band of the President of the United States." Its music is not excelled by that of any musical organization in the United States, and this same compliment may be paid to the Navy and Army Bands. They are great musical organizations which should be enjoyed by the people of the country from New York to San Francisco, just as often as it is possible to broadcast their beautiful strains.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRITTEN. I yield.

Mr. BLANTON. The reason the Navy ordered these band programs stopped was because the unions commanded them to do it. The Secretary of the Navy was afraid of the Musicians' Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRITTEN. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Is it not a fact that all of the taxpayers throughout the United States have just as much right to hear these bands as have those who happen to be here in the city of Washington?

Mr. BRITTEN. Why, of course; and that is the very principle behind the broadcasting of the music. The idea is to give the kiddies in Texas or in Arizona or in Washington or in Nevada a chance to hear the same music that the Washingtonian has at his very elbow.

As I have said heretofore, I have the very highest regard for the Secretary of the Navy. I have every regard for him and his judgment, but a great mistake has been made here, and it is going to remain a mistake unless you gentlemen, all of you, indicate to the Navy Department that that mistake should not be continued. The kiddies in your district want this music and the kiddies in my district want it also. I hope you will help me to get it back on the air.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA].

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of replying to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois and to point out the necessity of the order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

There is no question about the artistic and high musical standing of these service bands. They are perhaps the best bands in the country. That is not the question. The gentleman tells the whole story when he says that these bands are on the air 14 hours a week and playing without pay. I want to add that while they are doing so there are thousands and thousands of unemployed musicians walking the street. [Applause.]

It is true that these bands are on the air in the morning—quite true. It is true that they are on in the afternoon, but when you examine the radio programs, as I am sure the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHANNON] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] have done, you will find that these concerts are sandwiched in between paid advertisements and that the radio companies derive profit from these concerts. If these bands do not play free of charge, it will be necessary for the radio companies who sell advertising time before and after this music to hire musicians to play.

Mr. BRITTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. BRITTEN. It is perfectly natural that these programs must be sandwiched in between other programs. Otherwise they would have to play all day long.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Correct.

Mr. BRITTEN. They can not help but be sandwiched in between other programs.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Absolutely. The gentleman strengthens my point. And that is why the advertisements that come before and after these concerts have that position on the program and are charged accordingly. In other

words, these concerts go on as a sustaining part of the program, I will admit; but, Mr. Speaker, it is depriving the musicians of this country of just that much work, and we are at that stage of our unemployment where we dare not permit it to increase or to continue. If the Marine and Navy Bands are to broadcast, they can do so from the Naval Radio Station, which is not commercial, sells no time, and sells no advertisement.

I think the Secretary of the Navy ought to be congratulated for responding to the demands made by the report of the Shannon committee, and by the musicians' unions, and by the universal viewpoint in this country that we should do everything that is possible to create employment and not to destroy employment.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I yield.

Mr. BRITTEN. I agree with practically every word the gentleman has said, but the gentleman knows better than I do, that if this music does not prevail in the forenoons from now on, there will be no music at all.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. There will be music, music that will be paid for. I can assure the gentleman that plenty of good music is available and by American musicians. [Applause.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, these fine bands—the Navy and the United States Marine Bands—entertain the entire people of the United States with their splendid programs broadcast by radio. The Secretary of the Navy was forced to discontinue these radio broadcasts because the musicians' union commanded him to do so.

If I had been Secretary of the Navy and the union had selfishly asked me to deprive the entire people of the United States of this splendid entertainment, I would have told them to go—somewhere [applause], and you would too, if you were not afraid of them. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BRITTEN] wants to get the right kind of American backbone in the Secretary of the Navy, let him go down there and tell him to rescind his order, and let these band programs continue, and that he will back him up against this unreasonable demand of the musicians' union. How many will stand up here with me and say: "We are going to continue these band programs in the interests of all the people of the United States, whether any selfish group likes it or not?"

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BRITTEN. I may say to the gentleman that day after to-morrow the gentleman will have a good, stalwart Democrat as Secretary of the Navy, and I know the gentleman will be able to persuade him to do just what he wants.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; because the gentleman entertains us here free whenever he gets ready and no union can stop him from broadcasting.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. H stands for two places—H is up or down. Will the gentleman tell us which he has in mind so we will know just what he means?

Mr. BLANTON. It depends entirely upon the persons we are telling to go somewhere. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the question of the proper functioning of our Government bands was given consideration by your committee investigating Government activities in competition with business. In the report presented a few weeks ago we dissented from the practice of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Bands touring the country for pay.

We did not object to their giving concerts without pay or at any functions here in the District or throughout the country. Any person who knows the slightest about the present broadcasting monopolies that control the air—the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co.—knows they are commercializing every possible activity

for their own pecuniary advantage, resulting in earnings of millions and millions of dollars by reason of the commercialization of the broadcasting privilege.

Now, the question before the Secretary of the Navy, as well as before the Secretary of War, reduces itself as to whether a Government activity is going to be utilized for the private emolument of a broadcasting company. Not a Member here could be utilized on the air just to fill in. Everyone who knows about broadcasting in the morning knows that this is the time when the housewives are listening to the radio and when the broadcasting companies are commercializing the air.

Undoubtedly, these broadcasting companies want to use for their own private aggrandizement a utility of the Government for which the Government is paying.

I am personally acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy. He is an outstanding business man. I am amazed at the gentleman from Illinois rising on the floor to criticize an order, to which unquestionably he has given very good thought, without conferring with the Secretary as to the reasons, unless, perhaps, it is just merely an effervescent explosion or ebullition of the gentleman from Illinois and simply a temporary reaction.

Mr. BRITTEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. BRITTEN. I thought when the gentleman started to talk he was going to indorse what the gentleman from Illinois had said.

Mr. STAFFORD. No; I think there is some merit in the position of the Secretary of the Navy, and before I would criticize it, I would like to have the viewpoint of the Secretary of the Navy, because he is an outstanding business man.

For one, I do not wish any utility of the National Government utilized for the private advantage of these broadcasting companies that are making millions and millions of dollars. We are paying the bill, and if they are going to utilize these activities which we maintain at tremendous expense, let them pay for the service and let the funds go into the Treasury of the United States.

There is another side to this question, and I believe the Secretary of the Navy has good reason for promulgating this order. I can see one side. If the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co. were eleemosynary institutions, which they are not, because they are holding up the American people, it would be a different thing. The abuse of the radio system is its commercialization. We are not getting any music, and, naturally, the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co. want to use everything for nothing that they can get at the expense of the Government.

Let them pay, and then they will be on the same level as other large private orchestras and bands throughout the country—like the former Sousa Band, the Conway Band, and all the others.

Why should the Government give these two monopolies free service, when we are maintaining these bands, to the disadvantage of the private organizations? [Applause.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER].

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I wonder what some of my colleagues intend to do with the Army Band, the Navy Band, and the Marine Band. If we are not to allow them to go through the country to play, if we do not allow them to play over the radio, are we going to continue to spend a million dollars of the taxpayers' money each year for their support and put them on exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution? [Laughter.]

I suggest to the Members of the next Congress that if these bands are to be prevented from playing that you have an opportunity to help the overburdened taxpayers to the extent of about \$1,000,000 each year by abolishing the bands.

When this is done, the members of these bands will then join the ranks of the unemployed, who will be competing with civilian musicians seven days in the week.

It is ridiculous not to allow these bands to play over the radio or to play outside of the District of Columbia without compensation if the taxpayers of the Nation are to contribute almost a million dollars each year for their maintenance. Certainly this burden should not be placed upon the taxpayers if the bands are to be silenced forever and the members do nothing but wear their uniforms and draw their pay checks. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. AYRES, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

PRICE HUFF

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 405

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House of Representatives the bill H. R. 11035, entitled "A bill for the relief of Price Huff."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 45.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 45

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 14359) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, the Clerk of the House is authorized to make the following necessary changes in the Senate engrossed amendment:

On page 1, line 6, beginning with "by," strike out through the word "and" in line 7.

On page 1, line 14, strike out "74 and 75," and insert in lieu thereof "74, 75, and 77."

On page 19, line 16, strike out "or compositions"; and in lines 21 and 24, strike out the words "or composition."

On page 39, line 12, strike out the figure "76."

On page 41, line 9, beginning with the word "Railroad," strike out through the period in line 11.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, these are simply typographical corrections.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The gentleman is correct.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement. The Chair is going to take the privilege of recognizing gentlemen to call up bills for unanimous consent. He has been informed that a Member who objected to a bill last night desires to withdraw his objection. The Chair, therefore, will recognize the gentleman from South Dakota to call up that bill.

VICTORIA ARCONGE

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4024) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel patent in fee issued to Victoria Arconge and pass the same.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed that this bill was objected to by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and the gentleman from South Dakota has advised the Chair that the gentleman from Kansas desires to withdraw his objection. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, until I can get my private bills over here from the office, I ask the gentleman from South Dakota to temporarily withdraw this.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Very well; I shall withhold the matter at present.

BONDS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4082) to regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia and pass the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the words "bonding business" as used in this act mean the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the word "bondsmen" means any person or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in such business.

Sec. 2. That the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia is impressed with a public interest.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged, either as principal or as the clerk, agent, or representative of a corporation, or another person in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in the District of Columbia, either directly or indirectly, to give, donate, lend, contribute, or to promise to give, donate, loan, or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ said bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia; and it shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, bailiff, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, to accept or receive from any such person engaged in the bonding business any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ any bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, either directly or indirectly, to give, loan, donate, contribute, or to promise to give, loan, donate, or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to, or to split or divide any fee or commission with, any bondsman, the agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman, police officer, deputy United States marshal, probation officer, assistant probation officer, bailiff, clerk, or other attaché of any criminal court for causing or procuring or assisting in causing or procuring any person to employ such attorney to represent him in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful to charge for executing any bond in a criminal case in the District of Columbia, and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in the bonding business, either as principal, or clerk, agent, or representative of another, either directly or indirectly, to charge, accept, or receive any sum of money, or other thing of value, other than the regular fee for bonding, from any person for whom he has executed bond, for any other service whatever performed in connection with any indictment, information, or charge upon which said person is bailed or held in the District of Columbia. It also shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in the bonding business, to settle, or attempt to settle, or to procure or attempt to procure the dismissal of any indictment, information, or charge against any person in custody or held upon bond in the District of Columbia, with any court, or with the prosecuting attorney in any court in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 6. A typewritten or printed list alphabetically arranged of all persons engaged under the authority of any of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, and every other place in the District of Columbia in which persons in custody of the law are detained, and one or more copies thereof kept on hand; and when any person who is detained in custody in any such place of detention shall request any person in charge thereof to furnish him the name of a bondsman, or to put him in communication with a bondsman, said list shall be furnished to the person so requesting, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of said place of detention within a reasonable time to put the person so detained in communication with the bondsman so selected, and the person in charge of said place of detention shall contemporaneously with said transaction make in the blotter or book of record kept in any such place of detention, a record showing the name of the person requesting the bondsman, the offense with which the said person is charged, the time at which the request was made, the bondsman requested, and the person by whom the said bondsman was called, and preserve the same as a permanent record in the book or blotter in which entered.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any bondsman, agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman to enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia for the purpose of obtaining employment as a bondsman, without having been previously called by a person so detained, or by some

relative or other authorized person acting for or on behalf of the person so detained, and whenever any person engaged in the bonding business as principal, or as clerk, agent, or representative of another, shall enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia, he shall forthwith give to the person in charge thereof his mission there, the name of the person calling him, and requesting him to come to such place, and the same shall be recorded by the person in charge of the said place of detention and preserved as a public record, and the failure to give such information, or the failure of the person in charge of said place of detention to make and preserve such a record, shall constitute a violation of this act.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia each to provide, under reasonable rules and regulations, the qualifications of persons and corporations applying for authority to engage in the bonding business in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions upon which such business shall be carried on, and no person or corporation shall, either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another, engage in the bonding business in any such court until he shall by order of the court be authorized to do so. Such courts, in making such rules and regulations and in granting authority to persons to engage in the bonding business, shall take into consideration both the financial responsibility and the moral qualities of the person so applying, and no person shall be permitted to engage, either as principal or agent, in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases who has ever been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude or who is not known to be a person of good moral character. It shall be the duty of each of said courts to require every person qualifying to engage in the bonding business as principal to file with said court a list showing the name, age, and residence of each person employed by said bondsman as agent, clerk, or representative in the bonding business, and require an affidavit from each of said persons stating that said person will abide by the terms and provisions of this act. Each of said courts shall require the authority of each of said persons to be renewed from time to time at such periods as the court may by rule provide, and before said authority shall be renewed the court shall require from each of said persons an affidavit that since his previous qualification to engage in the bonding business he has abided by the provisions of this act, and any person swearing falsely in any of said affidavits shall be guilty of perjury.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any police officer or other public official, in advance of any raid by police or other peace officers or public officials or the execution of any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to give or furnish, either directly or indirectly, any information concerning such proposed raid or arrest to any person engaged in any manner in the bonding business, or to any attorney at law: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be unlawful for any police or other peace officer, in conducting any raid or in executing any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to communicate to any attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business, any fact necessary to enable such officer to obtain from such attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business information necessary to enable such officer to carry out said raid or execute such process.

Sec. 10. The judges of the police court of the District of Columbia shall have the authority to appoint some official of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia to act as a clerk of the police court with authority to take bail or collateral from persons charged with offenses triable in the police court in criminal cases in the District of Columbia at all times when the police court is not open and its clerks accessible. The official so appointed shall have the same authority at said times with reference to taking bonds or collateral as the clerk of the police court now has; shall receive no compensation for said services other than his regular salary; shall be subject to the orders and rules of the police court in discharge of his said duties, and may be removed as such clerk at any time by the judges of the police court. The Supreme Court and the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia each shall have power by order to authorize the official appointed by the police court to take bond of persons arrested upon writs and processes from those courts in criminal cases between 4 o'clock p. m. and 9 o'clock a. m. and upon Sundays and holidays, and each of such courts shall have power at any time by order to revoke such authority granted by it.

Sec. 11. Any person violating any provision of this act other than in the commission of perjury shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment of not less than 10 or more than 60 days in jail, or both, where no other penalty is provided by this act; and if the person so convicted be a police officer or other public official, he shall upon recommendation of the trial judge also be forthwith dismissed from office; if a bondsman, or the agent, clerk, or representative of a bondsman, he shall be disqualified from thereafter engaging in any manner in the bonding business for such a period of time as the trial judge shall order; and, if an attorney at law, shall be subject to suspension or disbarment as attorney at law.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and of the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to see that this act is enforced, and upon the impaneling of each grand jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the judge impaneling said jury to give it in charge to the jury to investigate the manner in which this act is enforced and all violations thereof.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for one hour.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILBERT. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. In going over this bill yesterday afternoon and again this morning my attention was called to section 9, particularly that part contained in the proviso which reads:

That it shall not be unlawful for any police or other peace officer, in conducting any raid or in executing any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to communicate to any attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business any fact necessary to enable such officer to obtain from such attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business information necessary to enable such officer to carry out said raid or execute such process.

In reading that paragraph it seemed to connote an idea that that would be in favor of the bonding official when a raid was to take place.

Mr. GILBERT. It sometimes happens that an offender has a known attorney, and it is not unlawful to consult with him to find out where his client is, to arrest him in making a raid, or just to arrest. There is sometimes no objection on the part of the accused. He may want to give himself up. The first part of section 9 is for the purpose of preventing the offender from being tipped off before the raid, and the second part of the proviso is to exclude those few instances where it is known and it may be desirable to consult his attorney in order to make the arrest.

Mr. STAFFORD. It was my thought that the proviso controverted the intentment of the first part of the section.

Mr. GILBERT. No.

Mr. STAFFORD. It was difficult for me to conceive how an attorney, dutiful to his client, knowing a raid was going to take place, would not communicate that fact to him.

Mr. GILBERT. He can only communicate with the peace officer. I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] as a general proposition; but there are certain known instances in which such communication would not violate the confidence of the client and would enable them to expedite justice.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is the gentleman's firm opinion that this proviso will not do anything to deter a raid being made, even though the peace officer should communicate with the attorney of the culprit?

Mr. GILBERT. That meets the approval of the corporation counsel. The gentleman handling this bill has not had a great deal of experience in city criminal practice.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am not surprised at the gentleman not having experience with crooks or in criminal practice, but I am rather surprised that a corporation counsel would insist on this proviso which seems to me to work to the advantage of the criminal rather than for the enforcement of law.

Mr. GILBERT. It was said that in many instances that information could be had without violating any confidences and expedite the arrest.

Mr. STAFFORD. Have laws of similar import to this been adopted by any of our States?

Mr. GILBERT. Oh, a great many of them. In every large city the bonding business, unless regulated, becomes quite an obstruction to the execution of justice, and a great many cities have these laws. It was shown that the bondsman gets there before the officer, and he proceeds immediately to sell out the officer and the court. He claims great powers and charges large fees and promises to get the fellow off, and among the ignorant and the superstitious this works much harm.

Mr. STAFFORD. In many of the large cities, especially those cities controlled by political organizations, there have been abuses of criminal procedure in that there are practical bondsmen always on the alert, who never sleep, who are using the arrested as a means of mulcting them out of money for getting them protection in the way of furnishing bonds.

Mr. GILBERT. The gentleman is correct about that.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the Seabury investigation that was one of the abuses called to the attention of the country, as

to practices prevailing in New York City. In Philadelphia and Chicago there exist these abuses. I was wondering how generally this law had been adopted to prevent just such practices, which are the outgrowth oftentimes of corrupt party organization politics.

Mr. GILBERT. It is recognized that in big cities in modern times there is quite a miscarriage of justice through the execution of criminal bonds and the mulcting of the poor and ignorant, the selling of so-called influence, and quite embarrassing to the administration of justice.

Mr. STAFFORD. Some years back it was my privilege to serve on a lobby-investigating committee presided over by that distinguished Democratic leader, Judge Finis Garrett, where we investigated the practices of pawnbrokers in the District of Columbia holding up the poor unfortunates for extravagant rates. I assume in the District of Columbia there have been professional bondsmen who have been plying their trade on the unfortunates who have been arrested from time to time.

Mr. GILBERT. Undoubtedly that is true.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WOODRUM, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a conference report on the bill (H. R. 14458, Rept. No. 2193) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, after 14 busy, congenial years in the House of Representatives I am leaving temporarily on March 4.

Not an hour, not a minute of your time has been wasted by me in playing politics. "More business and less politics" and "Country above party" have been my working slogans.

I hold my colleagues of all parties in high esteem. It has been a pleasure to work with all of you for the best interests of our country. I wish you all Godspeed in the continuance of such service as private citizens and especially as public officials. Before leaving, may I express my views briefly on two or three important questions?

As we look to the future nothing in my judgment is more important than a profitable price for farm products. This is fundamental if we would solve the unemployment problem and start the wheels of industry and commerce.

There has to be a starting point. In this country prosperity springs from the soil. If the farm problem were attacked by those who control Congress with the zeal it merits, we might soon be on the road to a real economic recovery. Why not instill hope and confidence in 30,000,000 farm people by aggressive, sympathetic action immediately?

We can not borrow nor drink ourselves out of this depression. Only by increasing the buying power of 40,000,000 people who depend on agriculture can we instill life into the commercial fabric of America. The major problem affecting the pocketbooks of all the people now is the agriculture problem. Till this is solved all other problems sink to insignificance. The price of wheat, cotton, corn, wool, alfalfa, fruits, poultry, and dairy products touch the spending power of every farmer, the buying power of every laboring man, and the money till of every merchant and banker of this country.

Of two things I am convinced: First, a rational, workable plan that will not lay a draft on the Treasury nor disturb

cooperative nor independent buying and selling should be the first and major program of Congress; second, all other economic programs will fail till agriculture again assumes its rightful place in our Nation.

SHALL AMERICA SELL HER BIRTHRIGHT?

There are on the horizon alarming symptoms that America may sell her birthright of freedom for a mess of Russian Soviet pottage. To me this is unthinkable. It may appeal to our international bankers, but it does not appeal to our laboring men and farmers, who would be put in full competition with slave labor of Russia. What has Russia to sell to us? Chiefly farm products of which we already have a surplus.

American labor would suffer from increased importation of Russian goods.

Communist propaganda for world revolution and the destruction of our Government by bloodshed and force would menace our institutions. Every effort would be made to destroy here the sanctity of marriage and home as in Soviet Russia and make ours also a Godless nation. I regret that I can not remain to fight against the barter of American ideals and American living standards.

I warn Americans, in Congress and out, against the "5-year plan of atheism" soon to be launched by the Soviet Government of Russia, when "the very concept of God will be expelled from the union" and "all who give religious instruction shall be expelled from soviet territory." This is their latest "5-year plan."

Theirs is a world-wide plan. They have definitely announced that they will by force bring all nations to their standards. Until their standards are lifted, America should never recognize Russia. She may set up for herself whatever government she will, but we do not want her ambassadors within our gates boring from within and undermining our Government, as they have attempted in all other countries.

AGAINST CANCELLATION OF EUROPEAN DEBTS

Shall Europe, who borrowed and used the money, repay, or shall the overburdened American taxpayer pay European debts?

This is a pressing question. The bonds are unpaid. They can not be obliterated by "canceling the European debt." That only shifts the burden to American taxpayers. I am now and always have been opposed to cancellation. I voted against the moratorium. I have already pointed out that European nations are spending annually for armaments about seven times the yearly amounts due this Nation.

Once more I want to go on record as opposed to cancellation of European debts. And, as world-war clouds gather, I urge my colleagues to remember Washington's sound admonition and avoid entangling alliances with foreign nations. [Applause.]

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 5639. An act providing for loans or advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose of securing the postponement of the foreclosure of certain mortgages for a period of two years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4910. An act for the relief of Gust J. Schweitzer; and

H. R. 12047. An act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agricultural purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 228. A joint resolution authorizing the American National Red Cross and certain other organizations to exchange Government-owned cotton for articles containing wool.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS J. WALSH

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 406

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, a Senator of the United States from the State of Montana.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed on the part of the House to join with the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. EVANS of Montana and LEAVITT.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, March 3, 1933, at 11 o'clock a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. RAYBURN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. House Resolution 59. A resolution to investigate the ownership and control of stock, securities, or capital interests in any public-utility corporation engaged in the transportation of persons or sale of property, energy, or intelligence in interstate or foreign commerce by holding companies, etc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2192). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LOZIER: Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. House Joint Resolution 60. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President and the filling of vacancies in the office of President; with amendment (Rept. No. 2194). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. S. 5623. An act referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement; with amendment (Rept. No. 2195). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. McLEOD introduced a resolution (H. Res. 407) requesting the President to pardon certain persons confined in Federal penal institutions, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing Congress to refrain from taking any action for the purpose of economy or other purpose that will further decrease the strength of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing Congress to continue in force the 50 per cent reduction in national forest grazing fees as granted in 1932; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing Congress to enact House Joint Resolution 191; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

10775. By Mr. BOHN: Petition of the Council of the City of Dearborn, Mich., favoring the issuance of United States postage stamps as a memorial to Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

10776. By Mr. CHRISTGAU: Resolution of the Village Council of Lanesboro, Minn., expressing opposition to the application of the Federal tax to municipally owned electric, water, and power plants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10777. Also, petition signed by citizens of Red Wing, Minn., urging support of Senate bill 1079 and Senate Resolution 170; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10778. Also, resolution adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Charles, Minn., urging support of Senate bill 1079 and Senate Resolution 170; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10779. By Mr. CONDON: Petition of Harry Wilde, Robert J. Fox, George A. Foss, John Miley, Frederick C. Manns, Samuel S. Hunter, Helen Sunner, and 371 other citizens of Rhode Island, protesting against any repeal or modification of existing legislation beneficial to Spanish War veterans, their widows, or dependents; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

10780. Also, petition of John J. Mauss, Walter M. Thompson, Annie E. Doherty, Amelia E. Butler, George L. Rousseau, Evelina Waterman, and 168 other citizens of Rhode Island, protesting against any repeal or modification of existing legislation beneficial to Spanish War veterans, their widows, or dependents; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

10781. Also, petition of Susie L. Doty, Eugene Verrier, Eugene J. Murphy, Florence McKenna, Bert N. Greene, Richard Powers, and 212 other citizens of Rhode Island, protesting against any repeal or modification of existing legislation beneficial to Spanish War veterans, their widows, or dependents; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

10782. By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Hartford Post, No. 26, Department of Vermont, American Legion, opposing reductions in benefits now paid, opposing any revision in privileges now accorded by law to veterans of all wars; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

10783. By Mr. HAINES: Resolution of the Farmers Protective Association of Adams County, Pa., signed by George William Moul and others, urging immediate relief for farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

10784. By Mr. HALL of North Dakota: Petition of North Dakota State Senate (the House concurring), favoring the ratification of a treaty between this Nation and Canada, providing the terms under which may be constructed the long-sought and much-needed seaway uniting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

10785. By Mr. PERSON: Petition of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lansing, Mich., and vicinity, protesting against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10786. Also, joint resolution of the House and Senate of the State of Michigan in re House Joint Resolution 191, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the naturalization as an American citizen of Brig. Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko, by issuing a special series of postage stamps in his honor; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

10787. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Dayton Unit, No. 10, of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, protesting against the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as grand marshal of the inaugural parade; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1933

The Senate met at 9 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O merciful God and Heavenly Father, who spakest in the olden time and saidst, "When Thou passest through the waters I will be with Thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flame kindle upon thee, for I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One Israel, thy Savior," speak peace and comfort to these hearts of ours as once again we bow before the solemn mystery of death.

Thou hast called unto Thyself, dear Lord, the soul of one who loved this sanctuary of the Nation, who with his stainless character, the ripeness of his intellect, his unremitting service to his country was sorely needed in our midst. To him a grateful people pays unstinted tribute of devotion. Help us to say, "Thy will be done." Lord, vouchsafe him light and rest, joy and consolation in Thy presence, in the ample folds of Thy great love. Grant to his loved ones in their poignancy of grief the abundance of Thy mercy, for they sorrow not as those without hope for him who sleeps in Thee.

O seeking Savior of our souls, shed light upon the problems that perplex; dispel the night of doubt and fear; and for the eyes that wait, may morning dawn, disclosing to our anxious gaze Thy heart that cares, Thy face which beckons with its smile. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days of Wednesday, March 1, and Thursday, March 2, when, upon request of Mr. Fess, and by unanimous consent, the reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved for those days.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR SWANSON, OF VIRGINIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON], which was ordered to lie on the table, and it was read, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, March 1, 1933.

HON. CHARLES CURTIS,

President of the Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: To-day I have mailed my resignation as a United States Senator from the State of Virginia to the governor of that State, to be effective upon the close of the legislative day of March 3, 1933.

I am deeply grateful for your many courtesies.

Yours very respectfully,

CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The communication will lie on the table.

SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of JAMES J. DAVIS, chosen a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1933, which were ordered to lie on the table, and they were read, as follows:

IN THE NAME AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: This is to certify that on the 8th day of November, 1932, JAMES J. DAVIS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1933.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Gifford Pinchot, and our seal hereto affixed at Harrisburg, Pa., this 2d day of March, A. D. 1933.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

RICHARD J. BEAMISH,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.